

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1975.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, in their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor in his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary. FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st September 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum  
6 " 4 "  
3 " 3 "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, for the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FERGUSON, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSELEY, Esq.  
H. L. DAURMPLA, Esq. L. PÖNSECKER, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. MCÉWEN. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL-ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON,  
A. M. Inst. C. E.  
61, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong; and July, 1888.

### NOTICE.

M V INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY is in the Firm of HAHN, PIRO & Co., and will carry on the same in future under the Style of

A. HAHN,

Dealer in Pictures and Musical Instruments.  
Hongkong, 18 June, 1888.

## Estimations.

### PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE  
TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instrument being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,  
"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

GERMAN REICH.

BAUEREI—EICHLER—KIEL

\$7,25 per mile, 1000 square miles.

9.00 per mile, 1000 square miles.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.

S. A. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1888.

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FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

Apply to A. A. DE-MELLO & Co.,

Macao, 3rd April, 1888.

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## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO OKINAWA, KOBE AND

MANCHURIA AND SOUTH AMERICA AND

EUROPE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA)

THE Company's Steamship

GENERAL WERDER.

Captain W. von Schulzen, will leave for the above Ports on about the 14th July.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PREUßSEN."

Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German-Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and taking through

CARDO QUEENSLAND PORTS, NEW

ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE."

Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 14th instant.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE."

will be despatched for the above Ports on the 11th instant.

This Steamer has superior Passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

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SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

"ELECTRA."

Jones, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"C. C. CHAPMAN."

Hichborn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"WANDERING JEW."

Nichols, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-

LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN

FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco, and return, £200.00

To San Francisco, and return, £350.00

To London, £325.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco, for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Watson's

A STRONG-LEMONADE.

An excellent stomachic and preventative of diarrhoea, and is recommended by the Faculty.

During the present season, avoid all doubtful food, impure water, over-fatigue, and impure air.

A bottle of ASIATIC CORDIAL, and many of the finest old LIQUOR BRANDS, will help to make life in the house.

The private DISINFECTANT is recommended.

ROCK-SALT FLUID (similar to Condensed Milk) per 2 g.

CARBOIC ACID 75c per quart bottle.

JEVE'S FLUID, CHLORIDE OF LIME and other disinfectants at usual prices.

Special quotations for wholesale quantities.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 10th June 1888.

BURRI.

At Tousui, Formosa, on the 23rd June, 1888, the wife of NEILSON, E. BRYANT, I.M. Customs Service, of a daughter.

*The Hongkong Telegraph*

11th instant, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Under.)

### THE "TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, July 8th.  
Mr. Pennington made a statement in the House of Commons in support of Mr. O'Donnell's suit against the "Times" fully, absolutely disavowing the letters read at the trial.

THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE.  
The French police have seized a sledge from the Count de Paris which was loaned to the Mayor's urging them to return it for the restoration of the Monarchy.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*)

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 26th.  
General de Coets has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army Corps, and General Villary of the 8th Corps.

JUNE 28TH.  
The U.S. Secretary of State for Marine and the Cabinet has tendered his resignation but the Government has refused to accept it.

JUNE 29TH.  
The result of the lottery in connection with the Panama canal has been covered.

JUNE 30TH.  
The British Committee are hostile to the project presented by the Government.

JULY 2ND.  
A legislative election has taken place in the department of Charente, and the Conservative candidate has been elected.

M. Roche has been elected President of the Budget Committee for 1889.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAIGON, July 3rd.  
Communication between Bangkok, Moulmein and Battambang is interrupted.

CALCUTTA, July 3rd.

Communication with Rangoon is re-established.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Zafiro* is undergoing ten days' quarantine at Manila.

Mr. Frederick Krebs has been appointed vice-consul for Portugal at Nagasaki.

The *Courier d'Haiphong* reports the sinking of a sloop in the Song-ham-hac last week.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 52, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow evening, at 8.30 or 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE TIKYO DEMPÔ says that cholera has now spread to various places in Nagasaki Prefecture, since the death of two persons at Nagayomura, Nishikonicori, in that Prefecture on the 20th ultimo. The authorities are taking steps to check the disease.

We would remind our readers that Woodyear's Circus re-opens at Bowrington-to-morrow evening, when the company, reinforced by the recent arrivals, will give a grand performance. An afternoon performance will take place on Saturday, on an entirely new programme.

THE Government Astronomer referring to the typhoon announced yesterday says in to-day's weather report: "The typhoon which appears to have entered the China Sea to the south of Luzon is probably moving westward." The barometric readings this afternoon were: 29.71 at 1 p.m., 29.9 at 4 p.m. and 29.60 at 5.30 p.m.

TO-DAY at the Police Court Mr. Sercombe-Smith fined a woman belonging to the fraternity of scavengers five dollars, for polluting the water of the harbour with a consignment of her stock-in-trade. Unim Deen, one of the Punjaube police, swore he saw defendant emptying her bucket into the harbour, and on observing him approaching, she ran away. Defendant denied the soft impeachment, but her explanations were too thin, and she was ordered to pay down the fine. Mexicans or "go up" for three weeks.

THE German gunboat *Hir* was at Nagasaki when the last mail left that port.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Thibet* left Singapore on the 7th inst. at noon for this port.

A FACETIOUS contributor sends us a conundrum. Why are the officials of Hongkong like healthy people? Because they are nearly always *acting*!

It is stated that the shock to the *Dewawongse*, when she struck a reef in the Gulf of Siam on last trip, was so great that her boilers were cracked about three inches.

WE note the arrival by the steamship *Carmareshire* from London of the members of Willard's Opera and Comedy Company. Particulars of their opening performance will be announced to-morrow.

THE German steamer *China*, from Alton, with 647 Chinese coolies, arrived at Singapore flying the yellow flag on the 2nd inst. During the passage eight deaths occurred from cholera. On arrival the *China* was ordered into quarantine.

THE *China Mail's* "chow dog" "Brownie" has been patronising Drs. Ayres and Cantlie. We hope the Colonial Surgeon and the "energetic Scotch Doctor" feel flattered. However, the beast is quite harmless, even without being muzzled.

ANOTHER newspaper, *La Voz de España*, has made its appearance in Manila; under the editorship of Señor D. Juan Carlos G. de Quiros. It goes without saying that, like all newspapers in the Philippine Archipelago, this latest journalistic enterprise will be placed under the usual ecclesiastical Board of Censure.

IT is said that the temperature in the Red Sea during the present summer has been something terrible. Experienced voyagers who have passed through frequently state that the heat has been unprecedentedly trying. Some idea can be formed of what like has been by the fact that four men on board a French steamer a few weeks since died from suffocation.

SOME sensation was caused in Haiphong on the 7th inst. when, with a temperature at 35 degrees Centigrade, several blocks of ice were seen floating down the river Cam-cam. It was not because the river had frozen, says the *Courrier*, but a junk which was conveying a supply of ice to the transport *Comorin*, had capsized, and all her cargo went floating down river, giving one a faint impression of a return of the glacial period.

PORTUGUESE financiers are at loggerheads in their endeavours to establish a uniform rate of exchange between milreis and the various colonial rates which obtain in the Lusitanian dependencies. The general colonial grievance is that while a rate is allowed for naval payments, which is favourable to the recipients of salaries in colonial currency, a different and highly disadvantageous rate is imposed on the military and the civil functionaries. The *Jornal das Colunas*, in dealing with this subject, says that the grievance is intolerable, and recommends the Government to pay all the colonial functionaries in pounds sterling, which possess a fixed value in Portugal, being invariably exchangeable at milreis 4,500.

THE typhoon reported by the Government Astronomer to be hovering about in the north-eastern part of the China Sea has not yet arrived; neither has the other (if it is another) which was said by the Manila meteorological authorities to be raging yesterday, north of Luzon. We certainly do not want these visitors, and further, we are not apprehensive of anything very serious. Of the dozens of typhoons which rage every year in the China Sea, only very few of them come this way in sufficient force to do serious damage. The weather up to 4 o'clock this afternoon was fine, bright and sunny, with a strong breeze from about E. N. E. and the sky wearing anything but a threatening appearance; but at that hour the aspect changed, the sky—became suddenly overcast, and rain set in pretty heavily. Looking out in the direction of the Lyce-moon Pass at five o'clock there certainly is every appearance of the weather outside being anything but pleasant, for beyond the old *Victor Emanuel* the harbour is shut up and encircled in storm-driven mist and rain. But the weather prophets say that when thunder is present the storm is over—hence we may hope for a night which will not keep all hands on the bridge, lashing windows and "toming off" front doors.

SAYS the *Straits Times* of the 3rd inst.:—The American Musical Comedy and Opera Company arrived here this morning in the steamship *Carmarthenshire* and will give a performance of the popular English comic opera "Dorothy" at the Town Hall, to-night. It may be remembered that a short time ago we referred to this Company as being on its way to Hongkong, and expressed a hope that it would be able to play in Singapore. At the time this was so far hope, yesterday we were agreeably surprised to learn that the manager had decided to tempt fortune here, for a night or two. The Company is a strong one—16 in number—and includes Mr. John F. Sheridan, whose eccentric comedy in "Fun on the Bristol" may be remembered by many; Miss Maud Hale, soprano, of the Sims Reeves company; Miss Lexington, contralto, from the Milan Conservatoire; Miss Morrison, mezzo-soprano, of D'Oyley Carte's company; Mr. Charles Fisher, tenor, of J. W. Turner's company, and Mr. H. M. Imano, basso, of D'Oyley Carte's company. Mr. J. A. Robertson is the conductor. The Company has been formed, as we noticed on a former occasion, "to meet the special requirements of the East." Whether it will meet the requirements of Singapore can only be ascertained by a visit to the Town Hall to-night. In all probability there will be no further performance, as the *Carmarthenshire* is supposed to leave to-morrow evening.

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TO-DAY at the Police Court Mr. Sercombe-Smith fined a woman belonging to the fraternity of scavengers five dollars, for polluting the water of the harbour with a consignment of her stock-in-trade. Unim Deen, one of the Punjaube police, swore he saw defendant emptying her bucket into the harbour, and on observing him approaching, she ran away. Defendant denied the soft impeachment, but her explanations were too thin, and she was ordered to pay down the fine. Mexicans or "go up" for three weeks.

THE Portuguese transport *India* which came from Macao yesterday will be docked to-morrow, after which, she will take in provisions for her return trip to Lisbon via Macao.

By kind permission of Major W. T. Ellis, and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme:

March. "Takhl (Afghan style)" ... Ackermann  
Overture "Tampa" ... Gervais  
Variety "Shanty" ... Amilien  
Adagio "Shanty" ... Amilien  
Selection "Puff-Puff Opera" ... Herold  
Selection "Puff-Puff Opera" ... Meyerbeer  
Selection "Moorish" ... Moran, Bandmaster

TIG latest development of luxurious habits, says a New York paper, is to put young girls into the hands of a skilled nurse during the season, so that the strain of the whirl of pleasure may not tell upon them too severely. The woman's duties are nearly as severe as if she was training her protégés for the prize-ring. Callestines immediately of rising, a perfumed bath and massage with a "French hand bag" of odorous emollients, hair brushing for twenty minutes, manicure, breakfast. Then the nurse is not in request again until it is time to dress for the evening. Then comes another bath, followed by a cup of tea. On the return of the belle at 3 in the morning the nurse is at hard again to brush her hair, give her a cup of beef-tea and soothe her by gentle massage into dreamless sleep. A luxurious picture, but what a satire upon the pleasures supposed to be found in the life of a society favorite. I am almost afraid to add that it is said that by the aid of this treatment girls last at least ten years longer than those who are left to themselves. lest some of my readers should be tempted to adopt the system.

THE following decree by the President of the French Republic, suppressing the general Budget of Indo-China, is published by the *Courrier d'Haiphong*: "Art. 1.—The General Budget of Indo-China is suppressed. The various revenues of which it was composed are restored to the particular budgets to which they formerly belonged.—Art. 2. The Budget of Annam and Tonquin comprises, besides their own revenue: 1st, the metropolitan subsidy; and, the contribution due by Cochin-China to the metropolis. This contribution, which is fixed by the annual law of finances, is exclusively applied to the military expenditure of Annam and Tonquin.—Art. 3. From the date of promulgation of this decree, no more expenses shall be chargeable to the general Budget of Indo-China. The sums already paid out under this heading shall be written off to the respective particular budgets to which they belong.—Art. 4. The sum of francs 11,340,000 shall be deducted from the credits formerly transferred from the Cochin-China Budget to the general Budget of Indo-China, as this sum has been applied to military expenses in Annam and Tonquin."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Sunday evening, on the heavy showers of the early afternoon clearing away, I started with a lady companion to take the fresh and cool air in the direction of the Bowen Road. Our plan was to have our carriages and two-legged steeds run us as near as possible to the foot of the hills surmounting the Happy Valley, and then make the ascent by means of Shank's pony. But before getting so far, and being suddenly bitten by the spirit of the explorer in regard to "reclamation," I was strongly impressed by the great amount of unemployed ground and vacant space existing in the neighbourhood of Bowrington, and all lying within the space of two miles of the Post Office, Morrison Hill and its slopes, for example, would afford space enough for a small town in itself—if the houses were built on the terrace system so well understood by Chinese—and as for the two long mountain ridges, extending from North Point to Causeway Bay and from the "coffee gardens" to the head of the Valley, there is room enough there for any amount of building and for a very convenient quarter of the town also, with a good fast steam tramway connection, such as we see in Singapore. What surprised me, amongst other things, was to find not one single road named by a finger-post—that mark of a western civilization so convenient to all people, whether they be travellers or citizens. The ascent of the Tytan Road was somewhat tiring, even to a big loaf of bread was put before them, and from which they were expected to cut what they required. "Waiter" called out the young husband, "haven't you any other bread than this?" "No, sir; what other kind do you want?" was the answer. "Haven't you a *Samuel* or *Krisztel*?" was again asked. "None of them," responded the waiter, who acted as if his guest was speaking Greek or Chinese; "what are they?" "Well, my man, you will know what they are in about six months," answered Herr Zang, earnestly. It did not take Zang long to conclude that whoever offered the Frenchmen the small cobs of white Vienna bread, to take with their chocolate or coffee, would quickly make his fortune. He lost no time in carrying out his idea, and in Vienna engaged a staff of bakers who brought their ovens and utensils to Paris. They opened a bakery in the Rue Richelle, where it still stands. As the enterprising Zang had guessed, "the little breads" immediately became favourites, and made it quickly apparent to their introducer that they had "come to stay." Having started an Austrian idea in France, Zang next set about founding a Parisian institution in Vienna. He had noticed while hailing his bread, that Paris had that which Vienna was sadly in want of,—a cheap political newspaper. So he sold out his bakery to a very handsome sum to a French rival, and left for Vienna to set up as a journalist. As soon as the Revolution of '48 passed away, Zang founded the *Presse*, preserving the name of the French journal of Girardin, and the result was that the two new paper grew in importance and wealth till it made Herr Zang the richest journalist in Europe. But a time came at last when a rival journal called the *Nous-Fêts Presse* was to be created, and by which Zang was to receive one of the heaviest blows of his existence. Not being a trained writer, although an excellent man of business—he had collected about him some of the ablest writers and contributors of the capital, who often complained they were underpaid, and even badly treated by their occasionally autocratic employer. One fine morning Zang nearly had an apoplectic fit when two of his principal editors informed him that they had had enough of it, and meant to establish a rival paper, backed by the money of a few rich bankers. In 1864 the famous *Nous-Fêts Presse* was launched into the world, and soon became a most formidable rival of Zang's journal; the fight between them continued for three years, when Herr Zang sold his old *Presse* for 400,000 dollars, and took himself back to Paris. Returning, after a few years, to Vienna, he married a young and pretty wife to whom he has now left an enormous fortune, greatly increased by lucky speculations, but his palace in the Johannis Gasse, his chateau in Styria, and his fine carriages and servants, were only for external show. At home, in his private life, the first founder in Paris, and the small-and-white-cobs-of-bread, and of the first popular political newspaper in Vienna lived the cold and mean existence of a wretched and miserable miser.

His Lordship read the section.

Mr. Deacon replied that there had been no express notice published in the *Gazette* as required by the section; what was published was a Treasury notice in the *Gazette* on the 5th May, which notified that "notice stating the grounds of appeal in each case must also be sent to the Assessor on or before" the 26th May. He pointed out how vague and misleading the notice was—the Act said that a copy of the notice sent to the Registrar should be served on the Assessor, and in the *Gazette* (although he did not say his client ought not to have known the Ordinance, but merely urged the point in justification) the notice simply said that notice must be sent to the Assessor, without saying a word about a copy having to be sent to the Registrar. But due notice had been given to the Registrar, on the 26th May.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Deacon argued that due notice was given—that the grounds of the appeal were particularized in the notice?

Mr. Deacon:—No.

His Lordship:—Then there has been a failure to comply with the practice.

Mr. Deacon agreed that his client had not technically complied, but submitted that he had substantially done so by his letters.

His Lordship after reading the letters, was of opinion that they gave no notice that an appeal had been instituted, but only that one was to be. The appellant might have changed his mind.

Mr. Deacon:—He says positively that he is going to appeal, his letter of the 26th; there is nothing problematical about that.

His Lordship:—All he says is "I am going to appeal to the Supreme Court."

Mr. Johnson, for the respondent, said that the words of the Ordinance were quite clear. It was highly desirable that the practice of the Court, being defined, should be followed. It was evident that the grounds of the appeal should have been furnished, and had not been, nor had proper notice been given to the Assessor. In another case, which had been withdrawn, no notice had been given, in the strict meaning of the Ordinance, but there was a letter sent in which the grounds of that appeal were stated. If that appeal had been heard he should have expected that that would have satisfied the Court, and it would have been heard, but in the case under consideration there had been no notice of any kind served, or grounds of appeal given.

His Lordship thought the want of notice a fatal objection. The same point had been fully discussed in a previous case, which was decided against the appellant on technical grounds. If the appellant in the present case had given notice that he had applied for an appeal it would have been some sort of notice, but he only "intended" to appeal, and might have changed his mind. He therefore dismissed the appeal on the ground that the required conditions had not been complied with. At the same time, he added, if there was anything wrong, and the Assessor could be shown that any injustice was suffered, the Governor had always power to set it right.

His Lordship:—The costs would follow the event.

ARRIVALS, SETTLEMENTS, AND STOCKS AT AMOY OF OOLONG ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Arrivals, ..... 109,611 24,241

Settlements

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

boat loaded with some hundreds of bags of rice, was sunk opposite the custom's jetty. The water has run off the Recreation Ground very quickly, and a few days bright weather would make the place as dry as a chip. The deposit of salt on the cricket ground seems more than usual after a flood, and it would be well to have the grass cut as quickly as possible. A good washing from a thunder shower after that ought to remove all traces of the flood deposit.

The following is the tea export since our last issue of the 30th ultimo, as per consignees' returns:

For London:-	
Palmers.....	661,174 lbs.
Palmers.....	572,524 "
For Hongkong:-	
Palmers.....	8,220 "
For Australia:-	
Palmers.....	43,668 "
For Singapore:-	
Palmers.....	8,857 "
For Canada:-	
Aberdeen.....	468,617 "
For United States:-	
Aberdeen.....	145,414 "
For Melbourne:-	
Telstar.....	1,333,140 "
For Sydney:-	
Telstar.....	814,688 "
For Queensland Ports:-	
Telstar.....	121,554 "
For Adelaide:-	
Telstar.....	69,657 "
For New Zealand:-	
Telstar.....	21,372 "
- Echo.	

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

26th June, 1888.

Strong south-west winds have prevailed here for some time, and therefore we have had some very hot weather; the thermometer daily registering 90° in the shade. The natives predict a very hot summer, and as usual for this time of the year, there is much sickness among them, many of the cases ending fatally. The general health of the foreign community has, however, been good up to the present.

The *Fu-fa* and *Wai-fing* are at present engaged bringing railway material from the steamer *Stanmore*, which is discharging at Kuching.

On the 21st the British barque *Satsuma* arrived at Kelung from Amoy to load coal for Shanghai. On the 22nd the steamer *Kutsang*, from Shanghai, anchored outside the bar, when Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s steam-launch went out and landed Mr. Donald Spence. The steamer then proceeded on her voyage to Hongkong. Can the Governor have more large contracts to make? *Tansui* is not the place where people come for pleasure or seeking health. Mr. Donald Spence's visits on former occasions have always meant business.

The Douglas Co.'s steamer *Pokien* left on the 23rd ulto. from Amoy and Hongkong with a full cargo of tea. By her the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers took their departure for Hongkong. On the same day the Austro-Hungarian man-of-war *Fasana* arrived at Kelung from Hongkong. This is the first man-of-war of that nationality that has ever visited Kelung.—*Mercury*.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUICIDE.

A few days ago at the Circuit Court held at Goulburn (N.S.W.), Judge Innes avenged the outraged majesty of the law on an unhappy wretch who had attempted to commit suicide within the confines of Iermira Gaol. The criminal system of an alleged Christian country had sentenced him to a prolonged term of imprisonment in that fastness of old conviction, and the monotony of his seclusion was ordered to be varied by occasional terms of solitary confinement—that peculiar kind of discipline ranking next to the "cat" in New South Wales as a means of elevating the moral tone of the community. In this particular instance the spiritual aspect of the case seems somehow to have missed fire. The long agony of loneliness and misery within the four dull walls of that grey sarcophagus, the sense of utter desolation and abandonment, the awful consciousness that the world had suddenly shrunk to a few square feet of dull hideous sameness whose leaden monotony beats upon the brain like a hammer pounding out a dismal tune to the clang of accompanying fitters, the unspeakable silence which preys upon the mind until the grey flagstones and the white-washed walls seem to be smothered voices all keeping time in the same pitiless, endless, changeless, unchangeable rhythm—all these features in the great reformatory system exercised their maddening influence upon the prisoner until his mind became unhinged, and he wanted to get away from a world where men invented such refined and torturous torments. But, somehow, he failed in his attempt, and, having thus uselessly outraged the doctrines by which the divine plan is arranged, he was dragged before Judge Innes that that English nobleman—did he leave his mercy in Fiji—might minister to a mind diseased. In cases such as this, the one fixed idea of Australian law is that imprisonment is a cure for everything—even death itself—and the offender in the present instance having been already broken down by confinement, the Judge promptly decided that an extra three months' incarceration would adequately meet the demands of the case. Probably he himself saw nothing grotesque about the sentence; but then, the Bench has no sense of humour. It is made of wood.

In cases where the "cat" cannot be applied imprisonment is, in the view of Australian justice, the appropriate remedy for every evil. It is to the law what eternal damnation is to the Church, and though the Church swings the larger and heavier weapon, the Law can console itself with the recollection that its peculiar implement is more manageable and more reliable than that of the rival establishment. And, in addition to this, it has a sort of compound or reflex action, which enables it to produce beneficial results under all circumstances, no matter how adverse. The Church cannot eternally damn the sinner for his own good and then damn him some more in case the original sentence fails to produce the desired effect, but when the Law consigns a criminal to gaol, and the dismal sameness of prison life drives him mad, it cheerfully prescribes more gaol to cure his infirmity; and when he seeks to die, as the only possible escape from the hideousness of his existence, it piles up these horrors in order to induce him to live. The old traditions of convict Australia tell how the prisoners in those bygone days were flogged when they were unusually quiet, on the ground that their conduct probably covered some deep-laid scheme of revolt, and when they were driven by this means into insurrection they were flogged again to get them out of it; and, having been got out of it, they were flogged some more to prevent a recurrence of the mischief. On a somewhat similar principle, an offender is now sent to gaol because he is not bad enough to be hanged, and when his misery drives him into an attempt to hang himself he is ordered more gaol to prevent his renewing the endeavour. In the Australian criminal system great things and small are mingled together in grotesque confusion. Australia, as a so-called Christian land, builds its judicial policy on the Scriptural code which,

in its turn, is built upon the flames of Tophet as the last great imminency of torment to which the souls of the evil-disposed are consigned; yet when a miserable mortal deliberately seeks these everlasting fires he receives a sentence of three months' confinement to terrify him from a repetition of the experiment. Sometimes, by way of piling up the batches of the situation to the utmost, the sentence sinks so low as seven days, and at this point the great absurdity must culminate: there is no further pinnacle of folly left to scale. Hell was built at the worst and final term which could be threatened to scare a hardened soul into repentance, and the Australian magistrate finds it necessary to tack a sentence of seven days on to this gigantic scheme of vengeance in order to scare man away from hell itself.

Suicide, as an offence, has never been accurately defined. It is the transgression recognised by law, which is at once crime and punishment in itself, and the greater the crime the greater the punishment to the offender, as he is himself both criminal and victim. In the eyes of priestly dogmatists it ranks as murder, and, in a feeble and grotesque effort to effect a compromise between dogma and common-sense, the law adds a legal penalty to self-inflicted suicide and mental aberration, and ranks attempted self-slaughter on the same plane with drunkenness and patty theft. The penalty, however, only applies to the world-offender; the successful criminal is beyond the reach of human vengeance. "Committed self-destruction white in a state of temporary insanity" is the inevitable verdict over the complete suicide. According to an old-established legal precedent the suicide is *always* insane, but the proof of insanity lies solely in his success. The man who is cut down by some meddlesome stranger half-a-second before life is extinct is adjudged to be of sound mind, and is consigned to prison as a responsible being, while the man who is cut down a second too late is morally whitewashed because he has proved his innocence by being dead. Thus, according to the legal practice of a presumably sane country, madness and death are synonymous terms, and only corpses suffer from insanity. Moreover, the difference between mental soundness and baleful disengagement lies not in the patient himself but in the string of the rope by which he suspends himself, or in the presence or absence of a vagrant physician with sense sufficient to release him before life is extinct. If the intelligent officer chance to be present, the offender is, save if he is absent, that is held to be sufficient evidence of lunacy. Suicide is thus a strangely anomalous offence. It consists essentially in self-destruction, but the only man who is responsible for it is the man who does not commit it; the man who does commit it is declared to be irresponsible because he has committed it.

But there are other and stranger anomalies in the existing system of law as applied to this offence which is only punishable when not perpetrated. The whole legal system of civilised nations is built up to protect the individual man from injury at the hands of others, and taxation is the price which the individual pays for this protection. But no man pays the State for protection against himself, nor does any State undertake to protect anyone in the consequence of his own misdeeds. Man is permitted to injure himself in a thousand ways and the law takes no cognisance of his action, but in this one case only it attempts to avenge itself for an act which does not concern it so much as one iota, by a punishment which is either ridiculously excessive or ridiculously inadequate to the magnitude of the offence. Suicide is either a crime against the State or against the moral law. In the former case even one hour's imprisonment is an absurdly severe sentence, considering the trifling nature of the injury wrought, for the damage to the State is merely the loss of one worker among millions; and in almost every land on earth the number of workers is now in excess of the available means of employment. Even in New South Wales, with its scanty population of a million souls, there are nearly 10,000 unemployed male citizens at the present moment, and the one citizen who commits suicide thus relieves by one-tenthousandth part the aggregate misery of his fellow-men, and by so doing ranks in his humble way as a benefactor to his species. Already the world is strewn with monuments to men who in their whole lifetimes have done less for the human race than the obscure toiler whose one public appearance was at the end of a rope dangling from a rafter—Governor Phillip, who hanged sixteen-year-old boys for stealing cabbages, is to have a statue at the instigation of a man named Smith—and yet the world has no gratitude for this humble and self-sacrificing philanthropist, and even attempts at times to refuse him Christian interment. But if, on the other hand, the sentence passed on the would-be suicide is based upon Scriptural law, then it follows that a term of imprisonment varying from seven days to three months is held as sufficient to square the crime of attempting to consign a human soul to endless torment; and in that case, it can only be said that human souls have fallen very low, and that endless torment is at a discount. But this latter view of the position is hardly permissible. The State takes no account of souls—it did, the clergyman or the priest would be an essential witness in murder trials, and one of the most important points for the consideration of a jury would be whether the victim's soul was lost or not, and the punishment of the murderer would be meted out according to whether he had or had not incurred an unprepared charge before his Maker. Legal research stops at the grave, and the law concerning attempted self-destruction remains still unexplained.

The first and simplest law of Reason is that man belongs exclusively to himself. So long as he abstains from harming his fellowmen his actions are supposed to be untrammeled, and so long as the would-be suicide conducts his operations so as to injure himself only, he is acting strictly within his rights as a free citizen. No law can possibly give him the right to blow out his brains in his neighbour's back-yard or otherwise create nuisance in his last hours, but otherwise his doings concern himself alone. He belongs to himself and not to the State; if the State claimed him as its chattel it would assert its right by making emigration a punishable offence, but while no legal enactment is directed at the man who leaves his native land by train, the man who prefers to leave it by death has every claim to similar immunity. Self-destruction cannot be suppressed by any human law, for the man who attempts to take his own life contemplates placing himself by the act of a single second beyond the range of all earthly statutes, and no Act of Parliament ever constructed can possibly affect this mind at moment when the gates of the Infinite are opening to receive him. Therefore the punishment which is meted out to him when he has failed in his endeavour is merely a sickly act of sentimental revenge and religious persecution. There is no reason on earth why the atheist should not commit suicide; there is every reason why the Christian should not. Consequently the atheist is sent to prison on account of his disbelief, and because he does not build his faith upon the great mystery of after-existence on which neither law nor judge nor jury is competent to pass an opinion.

It is seemingly a custom with Sir George INNES to write to the press to explain away his decisions when they present to the lay intellect an aspect of more than ordinary foolishness, and we now offer to that judicial light ten

columns of *The Bulletin* in which to cast one ray of sense upon his performance at Goulburn. Furthermore, we give him three months in which to fill the space in question and to prove that his sentence in the case under discussion was anything less than an outrage upon the Christian faith. According to every accepted canon of the Scriptural law, man is responsible to God alone for the use to which he applies himself; for the care of his own soul he is answerable to none but his Creator. Therefore, we accuse every man who passes a sentence upon a would-be-suicide of usurping the authority of the Almighty, and encroaching upon prerogatives which belong only to the Supreme Power. If suicide is regarded as a social nuisance, let it be treated as such by municipal bye-laws or otherwise, and, if necessary, let abattoirs be built in our cities where men can shuffle off this mortal coil at will without inflicting annoyance upon their neighbours; but let the enlightenment of the Nineteenth Century be kept apart from the barbarism of the First, and let the law-courts of Australia be run on principles as widely apart as possible from those of the Spanish Inquisition.

Suicide is a matter which relates only to the religious views of the solitary actor in the performance, and far these he alone is liable to account.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

## Co-day's Advertisements.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES IN STEAMERS.

### THE British Steamship

### "ABYSSINIA."

3,651 Tons Register, Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., and SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S.

on August, and S.S. "BATAVIA" on 23rd August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$160.00

To San Francisco..... \$175.00

To all Common Points in Canada..... 230.00

To Liverpool..... 300.00

To London..... 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Comptroller's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 10th July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888. [693]

### ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

### CLOSED, CLOSED, CLOSED.

### WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

### ARRIVED, ARRIVED, ARRIVED.

BY THE O. S. S. Company's steamer *Anchises*, to-day, the 9th, the New Members of the Company, including Ladies and Gentlemen holding the premier rank in the Circus profession.

### TO-MORROW,

the 11th July,

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT,

A Complete Change of Programme will be presented, including

### NEW BAREBACKED ACTS, JUGGLING ON HORSEBACK, TRAPEZE ACTS INCLUDING THE SENSOIAL

### GIANT SLIDE,

### NEW JAPANESE ACTS,

### NEW NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,

### NEW PANTOMIMES, &c.

### ICE MAKING MACHINES,

### BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Bunk Buildings,

Hongkong, 2nd May 1888. [659]

### EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI.

### "EMPIRE" LIGHT PALE ALE IN EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT .....

BOTTLES.

These delicious and invigorating Products

are better adapted in every respect to the requirements of this Climate than European Brands of ALE and STOUT, and are sold by the Undersigned 20% Cheaper.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Bunk Buildings,

Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [646]

### TO BE LET.

### HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

### TO BE LET.

### THE WESTERN PORTION of the above Company's HOUSE, situated on BOWINGTON CANAL.

Apply to

A. O'D. GOURDIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [683]

### FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

### A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE

### OR

